

The Times

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LOS ANGELES

MONDAY MORNING, MAY 9, 1898.

ON STREETS AND TRAINS
AT ALL NEWS AGENCIES 15 CENTS

XVIIITH YEAR.

PRICE (SINGLE PART—TWELVE PAGES) 3 CENTS.
[AT THE OFFICE COUNTER.....]

THEATERS—

With Dates of Events.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—
Three Nights, Matinee Saturday. BEGINNING
THURSDAY, MAY 12. FERRIS HARTMAN and his
Clever New York Company in "THE PURSER."
AS GOOD AS AN OCEAN TRIP. The most realistic ship scene ever produced in any theater
or in any country. Seats on sale today, Monday, May 9.
POPULAR PRICES—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00. Telephone Main 70.

LOS ANGELES THEATER—
... TONIGHT ...
GRAND PATRIOTIC CONCERT.
500 Seats at 50c

Soloists—Miss Mary Linck, Contralto; J. Bond Francisco, Violinist; T. E. Rowan, Jr.,
Tenor. Fiesta Chorus. Seventh Regiment Band. Seats, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.
NOTE—Rev. Burt Eates Howard has kindly consented to deliver a Patriotic Address.
Management of F. W. Blanchard.

ORPHEUM— Los Angeles Society Vaudeville Theater.
Week Beginning Monday, May 9. Another Magnificent Aggregation of New
Stars. Tonight Five—Eig New Acts—Five. The Famous Versatile Entertainers,
Al Leach and the Three Rosebuds in their musical comedy skit,
"Their First Lesson." Tony Wilson and the Dancing Doll, Robetta and Doretto, the
Chinese Emperors. Fish and Quigg, the Tail Man and his Short Friend. McIntyre
and Heath, retained for one more week, in an entire change. The Great Lafayette,
the only original "Sousa." Performance commences at 8:15 sharp. Tickets or
order not paid for in advance will be held until 8 p.m. only.
FRIGES NEVER CHANGING—Evening, reserved seats, 25c and 50c; Gallery, 10c.
Regular Matinees Wednesday, Saturday and Sunday. Telephone Main 1447.
War Bulletins read from the stage.

BURBANK THEATER— JOHN C. FISHER, Manager.
Our Grandest Production Up-to-Date.
The Belasco-Thall Stock Company,
Presenting all this week with **THE ENSIGN** A Pure and Wholesome Play.
Grand Matinee Saturday. An Elaborate Scenic Production.
Our Unchanging Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c. Matinee Prices—10c, 25c.

AMUSEMENTS AND ENTERTAINMENTS—

With Dates of Events.

OSTRICH FARM—
South Pasadena.

PLUCKING

...THE...

OSTRICHES

Several birds will be plucked on Tuesday—morning
and afternoon.

WILSHIRE OSTRICH FARM— Twelfth and Grand Ave.
The Original Farm of America. See the Plumed Giants in the breeding
pens. Fresh Ostrich-Egg Omelette served to order. Ostrich Feather
Boas, Capes, Tips for sale and manufactured to order at the farm.

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ALL BEACHES

Best Reached by the Comprehensive Service of the

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Train leaving Los Angeles 9:00 a.m. makes direct connection on steamer pier at San
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Pedro 6:30 p.m. for Los Angeles.

Round trip in a Day—Every Sunday

MAY 8— Grand Free Concert and Dance at Pavilion—Schoneman-
Blanchard Orchestra. Southern Pacific lands you at door.
SUNDAY SERVICE— To San Pedro—9:00 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 5:03 p.m., 7:55 p.m.
To Santa Monica—9:00 a.m., 10:00 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 5:45 p.m.
Special train leaves Santa Monica 6:30 p.m. for Los Angeles
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Via Santa Fe Route.

Leaves Los Angeles..... 8:00 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.
Leaves Pasadena..... 8:25 a.m. Tuesday and Friday.
Arrive Kansas City..... 6:40 p.m. Thursday and Sunday.
Arrive St. Louis..... 7:00 a.m. Friday and Monday.
Arrive Chicago..... 9:43 a.m. Friday and Monday.
This great train with its famous dining-car service is run for passengers with first-
class tickets only, but no charge beyond the regular ticket and sleeping-car rate is
made. Dining-cars serve breakfast leaving Los Angeles. Vestibuled and electric
lighted. All the luxuries of modern travel.

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50c For Picnic and Excursion Parties of 20 or More to Rubio Canyon
Leaves Los Angeles at base of great cable incline. This extremely low
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Chicago, \$47.50; St. Paul and Minneapolis, \$40. Regular tourist excursion
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Open all night. Free delivery. Tel. M. 308. **Althouse Fruit Co., 213-215 W. 2d.**

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REMEMBER—We handle the FINEST STRAWBERRIES that come to the city.
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Toll 25c. Board \$7 per week; furnished or unfurnished tents for rent. For burros
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REDONDO CARNATIONS— AND CHOICE ROSES—Cut flowers
and floral designs. Flowers packed
for shipping. H. P. COLLIPS, Tel. Main 118, 230 S. Spring St.

INGLESIDE FLORAL COMPANY. P. Edward Gray, Proprietor.
1010 S. Santa Anita St. Tel. Red 1072.

BOOM OF GREAT GUNS HEARD IN WEST INDIAN WATERS

SHOTS AT SEA.

Much Cannonading Heard
in the Antilles.

Sampson's Squadron May Have
Met the Enemy.

A Rumored Engagement Near
Cape Haytien.

AN EXCITING NAVAL DUEL.

Cruiser Montgomery Chased
by a Spanish Craft.

Both Running at Full Speed and
Firing Briskly.

Great Battle Expected to Take
Place Tuesday.

WATERS FULL OF WARSHIPS.

Sampson Said to Have Gone to Meet
the Oregon-Vicksburg and Mor-
rill Fired Upon by Santa Clara
Batteries.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, May 8.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] The World's Washington
special says: "Admiral Sampson's
ships, according to naval authorities,
have started eastward to join the O-
regon and Marietta off the Brazilian
coast. The board of strategy has made
an urgent recommendation to this ef-
fect, and any engagement that may
take place between the American ves-
sels and the enemy will be in the pre-
sence of the ships from the Pacific. In-
formation has come to the Washing-
ton authorities that the enemy has
not surrendered his intention of way-
laying and destroying the Oregon and
the Marietta."

The board of strategy was engaged
today at the Navy Department on de-
tails of the joint operations of the
navy and army in Porto Rico and
Cuba. Admiral Walker has been re-
lieved from further duty with the
board, and his place will be taken by
Capt. A. T. Mahan, retired list. The
quality of the board has been materi-
ally changed by the detachment of
Admiral Walker and by the resigna-
tion of Roosevelt. The tendency of the
remaining members and of Capt. Ma-
han is toward a more conservative
policy."

AN ALLEGED ENGAGEMENT. (BY
DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.)

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] A Journal special from Port
Au Prince, Hayti, says the United
States cruiser Montgomery has fired
the first shot in the battle between
Sampson's fleet and the Cape Verde
squadron. While the Montgomery was
patrolling the sea as picket of the
North Atlantic squadron, she engaged
a powerful Spanish cruiser. The en-
gagement took place off La Tortue at
5 o'clock last evening shortly before
the Montgomery had left Cape Hatien.
She found heavily-armed Spanish
picket cruizers awaiting her. The en-
gagement began at once at long range.
A score of shots were exchanged and
both cruisers headed for the Cuban
coast, fighting as they both ran, under
forced draught. The Montgomery left
the Spaniards to warn the American
fleet near by. The Spanish fleet is sup-
posed to be following the picket ship.
A general engagement seems immin-
ent.

SOUNDS LIKE SAMPSON.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]
NEW YORK, May 8.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] A cable message has been
received from Porto Plata, San
Domingo, of this date, stating that
heavy cannonading has been heard off
Monte Cristo, about fifty miles from
Porto Plata. It is believed in that
city that it came from Sampson's fleet,
and that he is engaging the Cape
Verde fleet.

The firing began at 9 o'clock this
morning, and is described as being ter-
rific. The American fleet was due to
arrive in Porto Rican waters yester-
day (Saturday) afternoon. After de-
stroying the Spanish fleet, Sampson
will blockade, and, if necessary, bom-
bard and capture Porto Rico. Further
news of Sampson's movements is ex-
pected.

is believed a battle, if not already
fought, will take place today.

BATTLE EXPECTED TUESDAY.
[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]
PORT AU PRINCE, May 8.—The ar-
rival is rumored late this evening of
seventeen warships, war vessels and
others at Porto Rico, and a battle is
expected on Tuesday. It is also re-
ported from Cape Haytien that Rear-
Admiral Sampson's squadron has been
sighted to the north.
The vessel which pursued the cruiser
Montgomery is supposed to have been
the Spanish warship Vizcaya, and it is
suggested that possibly the Montgom-
ery enticed the Spaniard within striking
distance of Admiral Sampson.
The crew of the German ship Bolivia,
Capt. Bruhn, which arrived today,
said they heard cannonading to the
north about 4 o'clock this afternoon.
Advices from Cape Haytien say that
yesterday, off Mole, St. Nicholas, two
Spanish warships captured a schooner
bound for Cape Haytien.

A FRENCH VERSION.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]
PORT AU PRINCE (Hayti), May 8.—
The United States cruiser Montgom-
ery, Commander G. A. Converse, is sup-
posed to have been engaged with a
much larger Spanish cruiser last night,
northwest of Cape Haytien, a seaport
town of Hayti, on its northern coast,
ninety miles north of Port-au-Prince.
While the French steamer Olinde
Rodriguez, from Hayti, April 16, for
Haytien ports, was at Cape Haytien, a
Spanish warship is said to have been
watching her, taking the steamer for
an American vessel. When the Olinde
Rodriguez left Cape Haytien, the Spanish
warship approached her and allowed
her to continue to this port on recognizing
the French flag.
The United States cruiser Montgom-
ery left Cape Haytien soon afterward,
and the Spaniard, which is presumed
to have been watching for her, is said
to have pursued the cruiser, both of
them putting on full steam. The Span-
iard, according to the story told by the
crew of the French steamer, gained in
the pursuit, which was witnessed from
the bridge of the Olinde Rodriguez by
the officers of that vessel.
The two warships, they say, went in
the same direction, with the Spaniard
behind. The latter appeared to be a
formidable vessel, and much larger and
faster than the Montgomery. By night-
fall, it is added, four discharges of can-
non were heard, which were supposed
to be the result of the Spaniard firing
on the American warship. Darkness, it
is further said, prevented any further
observations being made, though the
French officers say the moon was so
bright that the light could have been
continued, especially as the sea was
beautifully calm, only a mild trade
wind blowing from the land.
Strange to say, it appears that all
the crew of the French boat were
back at supper while this exciting in-
cident was occurring, but the officers
of the steamer, which arrived here today,
say they are confident the Montgomery
was overmatched and that her only
means of escaping was to run close to
shore during the darkness.

TROOPS FOR PORTO RICO.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]
CAPE HAYTIEN (Hayti), May 8.—
The Associated Press dispatch boat
Mauntes has arrived here. According
to advices from Martinique, the Span-
ish fleet has not been sighted off the
island.
The Governor of San Juan de Porto
Rico recently received orders from
Madrid to provide rations for 40,000
troops. He asked the time of their ar-
rival and got the reply: "Movements
of the Spanish fleet are kept strictly
secret. Your question cannot be an-
swered. Be prepared."

It is reported that five Spanish war-
ships were seen off St. Thomas on
Thursday, but they were probably only
gunboats from San Juan de Porto Rico
scouting.

SAMPSON'S DOUBLE DUTY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
ATLANTA (Ga.), May 8.—The Jour-
nal has the following cablegram from
Cape Haytien, in Hayti: "Sampson's
fleet is off here to meet Spanish armada
and bombard Porto Rico."

YELLOW JOURNALS REBUKED.

The President Repudiates Remarks
Imputed to him.
[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary
Post made the following statement
tonight concerning the authenticity of
certain alleged comments by the Presi-
dent on this week's war specials of
prominent newspapers:
"Inquiries have been made so fre-
quently that it seems that an official
statement should be made that the quo-
tations alluded to are bogus, not only
in text, but in substance. The President
made no such comments, either to rep-
resentatives of the press, or to individ-
uals. Since his inauguration he has ad-
hered strictly to the policy of not talk-
ing for publication, and this will con-
tinue to be the invariable rule in the
future. Any other course would be in-
jurious, for reasons which need not be
dwelt upon. The same applies to Mrs.
McKinley, who has several times re-
cently been misquoted as having
granted authorized interviews."

"The President and administration, of
course, rejoice in all the reputable suc-
cesses of American journalism, of which
we have many fine specimens nowadays,
but self-laudation and exaggeration de-
tract from, rather than add to, the
brilliance of these achievements. Our
papers should prize truth not less than
boldness and push."

Americans at Tangier.

TANGIER, May 8.—On the representa-
tions of the Bashaw, F. G. Partridge,
the United States Consul-General, has
advised American subjects not to leave
the town, but owing to the state of
Spanish feeling, some families have al-
ready left.

WESTWARD HO

Contemplated Hegira to
the Philippines.

Five Thousand Soldiers to
Start This Week.

All Arms of the Service Will be
Represented.

Fruits of Dewey's Victory Will Be
Held Unless the Powers Make
Too Serious Objection—Califor-
nia Troops to Take Precedence.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—[Exclusive
Dispatch.] Before the close of the week
5000 men, representing all arms of the
service, will be on the way from San
Francisco to hold the fruits of Dewey's
victory in the Philippines.

Every department of the War
office has taken hold of the expedi-
tion with energy, and preparations are
rapidly assuming proportions which
will lead to completeness within a few
days. Gen. Merriam now controls the
principal portion of the arrangements.
Orders issued to him for the rapid
mobilization of troops are being carried
out through the office of the Depart-
ment of California, and all that is
known here is reports of mobilization of
volunteers and concentration of regu-
lars.

Just as California earned the com-
mendation of Adjt.-Gen. Corbin last
week by the readiness with which it
furnished the quota of troops called, so
does the State now secure commendation
from the commander of the army,
for should an expedition be dispatched
immediately, the State troops, with
regulars, could start at once, while of
other States whose troops may be
levied, the proportion of the call of
Idaho alone is far advanced.

The designation of the troops to ac-
company him probably will be left to
Gen. Merriam, though the general char-
acter of the expedition is fixed.

All branches of the service will be
represented in the first detachment of
troops. While infantry will be needed
to hold the city and the immediate
territory, cavalry must be had to act
as scouts, and artillery for service in
the bay and with light batteries in the
field. For this reason it is believed Gen.
Merriam's command will be divided
into two brigades, one of cavalry, sup-
porting infantry for use at the forts,

and the second for service in the city
and country.

Should Gen. Anderson, with Cos. A
and G of the Fourteenth Infantry, re-
turn from Alaska in time, it is believed
he will be ordered to accompany Gen.
Merriam, and that the Second Brigade
may be under the command of a civ-
ilian brigadier not yet named.
The fact that California troops are
so well enlisted leads to the belief
that the bulk of the expedition will be
made up of them. This expedition is
a most attractive one, and Congress-
men from almost every State west of
the Missouri River have asked that
their States be allowed to contribute
troops to it. But no change has been
made in the plans.

While no new charters are reported,
Gen. Miles said tonight there would be
no shortage of ships. The Navy De-
partment is not going to reduce the
scope of its share of the expedition.
Under consideration now is a plan to
send out in the City of Peking machin-
ery which may be put into one of the
vessels captured, and make her a
floating repair ship, as has been done
with the vessel purchased for the con-
voy of eastern fleets.

While no necessity appears for a
floating hospital, nevertheless, a sup-
ply of medical stores will go out at
once. The same is true of ammunition
and coal, despite Dewey's captures.

The recommendations of Admiral
Dewey as to support and future hold-
ing of his position, while withheld by
the department, are said to evidence
that the army needed may be much
larger than the first expedition. The
War Department officials are not al-
lowing their plans to end with the
mobilization of the first force. More
men will gather at San Francisco for
dispatch in a second fleet of trans-
ports within two weeks. The orders
today for subsistence contemplated ac-
tivity in that department for some
time.

There is a report tonight that the Presi-
dent has not decided definitely to send
a force, but is sounding the powers as to
their attitude. This is given little
credence here, as it is recognized there
are more difficulties in the way of
leaving foreign residents at the mercy
of the insurgents, than in maintaining
peace, even by setting up a neutral
government in the islands. Whether
Gen. Merriam shall simply declare
martial law or a military governor be
sent out, is also discussed, and the
report now current is that Gen. B. F.
Tracey of New York has been sum-
moned here to consult over taking
charge of the islands. Much opposition
has developed with discussion of the
question among Republican Senators,
and the President has been made cog-
nizant of the fact that any plan to re-
tain the islands permanently will be
met by a divided party in the Senate.

MARTIAL LAW.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]
MADRID, May 8, 4:30 p.m.—Follow-
ing the outbreaks caused by the
scarcity and high-priced bread at
Badajoz, capital of the province of
that name, and at Alicante, the seaport
of Valencia, martial law has been
proclaimed at both places.

Points of the News in Today's Times.

[THE BUDGET—This morning's fresh telegraphic budget, received since dark last
night, includes the principal Associated Press (or night) report and many exclusive Times
dispatches, these together making 15,835 words or about 15 columns. In addition is a
day report, not so fresh, of about 7500 words—the whole making a mass of wired news
aggregating the large volume of 22 columns—A large proportion of it relates to the ex-
isting war. A summary follows:]

The City—Pages 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12.

Volunteer heavy artillery goes to San
Francisco—How the troops will go to
Manila....Letter from the Copper River
country....Condition of the local oil
market....The Loyal Legion at Mount
Lowe....Sharpshooters at the range.
Coursing at the park....Yesterday's
sermons....Programme of tonight's pa-
triotic concert.

Southern California—Page 11.

The home guards elect officers at
Tustin....Co. A at Santa Ana formally
organizes....Work of laying torpedoes
in San Diego Bay begins today. A pa-
triotic Englishman and a fighting Span-
ishman enthrall an audience....The Ran-
dolph fire a \$75,000 loss....Rebuilding
begun on the smouldering embers.
Data regarding fruit acreage at Po-
mona and elsewhere....Santa Barbara
Walnut-growers' Association meet in
annual session....Agitation to eradicate
tuberculosis....Memorial services held
by the Knights of Pythias at Riverside.
Special services in honor of Co. M.
Bids to be opened today for a hospital
site....Preparations for an elaborate ob-
servance of Memorial day at San Ber-
nardino.

By Cable—Pages 1, 2, 3, 5.

Gladstone is reported as more com-
fortable....Fierce rioting in Milan,
Italy....People starving in Havana
because food is held at famine prices.
Pope and Francis Josef exchange
views and advise Spain's Queen.
Pacific Coast—Pages 3, 5.

Disastrous fire at Prescott....Troops
leave Sacramento, Fresno, Stockton
and elsewhere for the San Francisco
rendezvous....Bay City Wheelmen win
their fourth century race....Fur-
man makes the capture L. H. Smith,
Garden City, second; Wing, Olympia,
third.

DONS' DEFEAT.

Further Details of Their
Signal Undoing.

They Fought at a Disadvantage
in Manila Bay.

Did Not Have Steam Up When
the Battle Began.

Showed Spartan Courage, but Were
Clearly Outclassed—Names of the
American Wounded—Manila at
the Mercy of the Conquerors.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, May 8.—Further particu-
lars from the special dispatches from
Hongkong show that the Spanish ves-
sels, not having got up steam, fought at
a great disadvantage, compared with
the mobility of Commodore Dewey's
squadron. The latter arrived at the
entrance of the bay in bright moon-
light, and the attack was therefore
postponed for a few hours till the con-
ditions were more favorable. One
American cruiser returned the fire from
the fort on entering, but was ordered to
desist by the flagship, Commodore
Dewey having the weightier business
of finding the Spanish fleet in hand.

In the absence of a breeze when the
battle began, the ships were soon sur-
rounded in smoke, making it momen-
tarily hard to judge exactly how the
fight was going. When it was over,
the surviving Spaniards lost no time in
removing themselves and their dead
from the rapidly-burning hulks, leav-
ing behind all their personal property
and valuables.

The only loss on the American vessels
was of the chief engineer of the Mc-
Culloch, who died of heat and apoplexy
as the squadron was entering the har-
bor. He was buried at sea.

When the McCulloch left Manila the
forts were maintaining a desultory, but
ineffective, fire on the squadron. Mean-
time the insurgents, acting in co-
operation with the American fleet, had
surrounded Manila on the land side
and were exchanging a brisk fire with
the Spanish garrison. The city is said
to be starving.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
LONDON, May 9.—The Hongkong
correspondent of the Times, describing
the fight at Manila, says: "The cable
from the bay to Manila having been
cut by the rebels, the city was taken
by surprise by the appearance of the
American fleet."

"The Spanish flagship having got up
steam, advanced out of line to meet
the Olympia. Commodore Dewey had
issued an order for his fleet to concen-
trate its guns on the Spanish flagship,
and the signal was obeyed with telling
effect. The flagship retired. The Olym-
pia fired an 8-inch shell, which raked
the Reina Maria Christina throughout
her length and caused her boilers to ex-
plode, killing her captain and sixty
men. She drifted away on fire.

"Altogether 140 men were killed, and
about the same number were wounded.
Admiral Montojo transferred his flag to
the Castilla, which was sunk shortly
afterward by a storm of shot. At 7:45
the Olympia signaled to cease firing.
The Americans then breakfasted, hav-
ing been at quarters since 1 o'clock
the previous night.

A conference of captains was held,
and it was found that no one had been
killed, but that several had been
slightly wounded by the splinters.
Two torpedo launches attacked the
Olympia. The shells from her big guns
were unable to strike so small an ob-
ject, but a hail of six-pound shells sank
the leading launch, all on board being
killed. The other launch was beached
with twelve shot holes, and the boat
covered with blood.

"Half an hour after noon a white
flag was hoisted at Cavite, and the
Spanish crews deserted their ships, tak-
ing away their dead. Admiral Montojo
fled to Manila with his two aides-de-
camp."

SPANISH TREACHERY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]
LONDON, May 9.—The Hongkong
correspondent of the Daily Mail gives
the following additional details:
"There was an act of treachery on
the part of a Spanish ship which low-
ered her flag, and then fired at a boat's
crew sent to take possession of her.
She did not hit the boat, but our guns
were turned on her and tore her to
pieces. She went to the bottom with all
on board. Several vessels close in shore
behaved in the same way and shared
her fate.
"The Spaniards had fought to their
last gasp, and now surrendered. They
had been announcing that the
Spaniards would kill us."

and when we landed a long procession of priests and sisters of mercy met the boat from the Petrel and begged our men not to injure the wounded in the hospitals. As a matter of fact, the Americans rescued some two hundred Spaniards and sent them ashore.

"All the Spanish vessels are destroyed, with 2000 men. The Spanish estimates give their loss as 1000 killed and wounded. In the Reina Maria Christina 200 men are believed to have been killed or drowned.

"The officers of the gunboat McCulloch, with whom I conversed today, bear testimony to the bravery of the Spaniards. They particularly praised the gallant crew of the Castilla, who they described as the 'bravest men ever sacrificed in battle.'

"They consider the result of the fight a remarkable instance of the advantage of long-range firing to the side, which is better in artifice and marksmanship.

"Private papers captured at Cavite show that it was intended that the Spanish fleet should engage the Americans outside the bay before the fight. No explanation is forthcoming of the change of plans. My informant told me a landing was not effected at Manila, where food is scarce, as Commodore Dewey could not undertake any responsibility. Still, I do not think there is any danger of the insurgents massacring the population at Manila. If they began to do so, Commodore Dewey would land men and stop them."

"The American commander has wired for instructions regarding Manila, not caring to take the city on his own responsibility. Supplies are being stopped by the insurgents at Manila and Cavite, where the hospital has been plundered for food. The Americans landed supplies for the Spanish wounded. The Olympia was hit fourteen times during the engagement."

LONDON COMMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, May 9.—The comment on the battle at Manila, as the details come in, is universally flattering to Commodore Dewey of the American navy.

The Times says: "The destruction of the Spanish fleet was complete, as complete as any achievement recorded in naval annals, Commodore Dewey showing himself worthy alike of the great traditions of the United States navy and of his kinship with the race that produced Nelson."

The Standard says: "Commodore Dewey has evidently taken as his model for dispatch writing that laconic British sailor of famous memory, who reported a decisive naval victory thus: 'Engaged enemy yesterday. Captured ships as per margin.'"

The Daily News says: "Commodore Dewey's dispatches, in their conciseness and modesty are in accordance with the best naval traditions. The chief lesson which the battle of Manila enforces is what everybody knew before, namely, that under modern conditions of warfare, no amount of personal bravery can possibly make up a deficiency in weight and large metal."

FRENCH CHAGRIN.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, May 9.—According to a dispatch from Paris, Commodore Dewey's dispatches and the completeness of the American victory have greatly chagrined the French press, which has been assuring France that the Americans were locked up in Manila Bay. The Russian papers are full of criticisms of the Spanish fighting. They accuse the Spaniards of losing the arsenal at Cavite through cowardice.

MANILA HELPLESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] LONDON, May 9.—The Hongkong correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says: "Manila is helpless and is surrounded by the insurgents. The blockade is effective. The Americans have occupied Corregidor Island and Commodore Dewey has exercised consummate judgment and ability in maintaining a disengagement at once safe for his fleet and deadly for the Spaniards."

PRESIDENT INSTRUCTS DEWEY.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A world special just received from Hongkong says final instructions to Dewey from President McKinley regarding the future of Manila were received last night. They were sent to him today on the McCulloch, which started this morning on her return to Manila. Admiral Dewey ordered the cable restored as soon as possible. The bombardment of Manila is not likely to take place for some days, as due notice will have to be given. Dewey will give the people an opportunity to leave the city if he decides to bombard. There is an urgent necessity for a strong government at Manila. Five thousand troops will be needed to occupy the various cities.

SPANIARDS EVACUATE.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] MADRID, May 8, 11 a.m.—It is claimed that a message has been received here from Manila, announcing that the Spanish troops have retired from Manila, taking with them all their arms and ammunitions and stores.

OUR WOUNDED MEN.

What the Records of the Navy Department Tell of Them.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, May 8.—Unfortunately for the historian, the records of the Navy Department do not afford much data as to the character of the officers and men of the United States navy. For departmental purposes it suffices to keep an accurate account of only a few of the facts connected with the date of appointment of an officer or the enlistment of a sailor, and a collection of dates to indicate their progress in the naval service. Thus it is not possible to secure from official sources any information as to the personal qualities or peculiarities of the men who are reported to have been wounded on the Baltimore in the engagement with the Spanish fleet, and for that at Cavite.

The facts disclosed by the record as to these men are about as follows:

Lieut. Frank Woodruff Kellogg was born in Waterbury, Ct., July 26, 1867. He was appointed a cadet midshipman in the U. S. Navy, and graduated from the Naval Academy in 1881. His first service was on the Portsmouth, in January, 1883, and in August of that year he was attached to the coast survey on the

steamer Drift. He was made an ensign, junior grade, March 3, 1883, and a full ensign in 1885. He was attached to the Yantic, and in 1889 he came to Washington for service in the Naval Observatory. Then, after a few months' duty in the Bureau of Equipment, he was ordered to the Albatross, and a year later to the Monaghan. He became a lieutenant, junior grade, May 5, 1892. He went to the Pacific Coast January 18, 1893, and served a year on the San Francisco, returning in 1894 to Washington and going on duty at the Naval Observatory in the Yantic.

He took a course in the War College in May, 1895. April 3, 1896, he received his commission as full lieutenant, and was attached to the Marion two months later. He was ordered to the Baltimore February 11, 1897, and was serving under that order during the engagement at Cavite.

Ensign Noble Edward Irwin is a typical young American naval officer of stalwart build and fur of daring. He was born in New York, N. Y., in 1873, and was born in Greenfield, O., September 18, 1880, and appointed in the navy in 1897. While a cadet he made a cruise on the Albatross, and was graduated as a midshipman in June of the same year. He received his appointment as ensign July 1, 1893, and was immediately ordered to the South Atlantic station on that vessel.

He remained on duty in the South Atlantic station on that vessel, and on the Yantic and the Lancaster till March, 1896, when he came to Washington as an aide in the Navigation Bureau. Last August he made a trip through the West as far as Detroit, recruiting sailors for the navy, and it so happened that some of the men enlisted by him on that trip were among the injured in the battle of Manila. He left Washington March 4 last, going directly to the Baltimore, which was then about to start from Honolulu to join Dewey's fleet with the supply of ammunition brought by the Monocacy from San Francisco, which was so welcome to Michael John Buddinger is one of the coxswains of the Baltimore, being transferred to that ship from the Independence from Mare Island October 26 last. He enlisted in the navy August 11 last at Chicago. He was born at Manitowoc, Wis., and is a native American. His next of kin is John M. Buddinger of No. 48 Dekalb street, Chicago.

Robert L. Barlow is a landsman on the Baltimore, and enlisted August 10, 1897, in Chicago. He is 25 years of age, and was born at Barlow, Miss. His next of kin lives in the person of H. H. Barlow.

Richard P. Covert, ordinary seaman on the Baltimore, was enlisted at Milwaukee, Wis., August 8 last. He was born at Racine, Wis., twenty years ago, and his next of kin is George Covert of No. 426 Wisconsin street, Racine.

William O'Keefe, seaman, enlisted May 20, 1896, and he is also one of the Baltimore's coxswains, to which ship he was transferred from the Philadelphia at San Francisco. He is 30 years old, and was born at Newmark, N. J., and his

next of kin is a cousin, J. L. Leary of No. 24 Brennan street, San Francisco.

Rosario Ricciardelli, as his name indicates, was born in Italy twenty years ago in the city of Messina, but he is a naturalized citizen and is now a seaman on the Baltimore. He also was transferred to the Baltimore from the Albatross, and was enlisted March 31, 1896, and his next of kin is Francisco Ricciardelli, living in Palermo, Italy.

Edward Snellgrove was born in Ellensburg, Wash., twenty-nine years ago; enlisted December 4, 1885, on the Philadelphia. He is also a coxswain who was transferred to the Baltimore at Mare Island last fall. He enlisted at Tacoma, Wash., and his father, W. Snellgrove, lives at No. 24 York place, Tacoma.

From Admiral Dewey's statement, taken in connection with the press reports, the officials of the Navy Department are satisfied that none of these officers or men are seriously wounded. They gather from the accounts that the explosion of ammunition, which is supposed to have caused most of the injuries, was confined to a small box or chest of the fixed ammunition that is not near the six-pounder guns, and kept beside the gun whenever the ship is cleared for action.

DEWEY'S PROBABLE DEMANDS.

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According to reports current here, the American admiral will insist by force, if necessary, upon the Spaniards accepting at least a temporary protectorate of the United States; the desire being, it is alleged, to avoid disturbing the present administration, as the insurgents of the Philippines are quite unfit to participate in their government. It is believed here that if the Spaniards do not meet the views of Washington in the matter, Dewey will take steps to administer the islands for the United States, as soon as he receives the necessary troops and supplies from San Francisco.

Naval Movements.

ST. THOMAS (Danish West Indies), May 8.—The British steamer Arborough, having 3000 tons of coal on board, has arrived here from Scotland, bound for San Juan de Puerto Rico. She called here for her to proceed.

The German warship Geler leaves here today for Cuban waters.

The Spanish steamers Rita and Paulina have sought refuge here. They had on a general cargo intended for Porto Rico. Later they were cleared for sea and went westward.

The Spanish steamer Alfonso XII is reported to have arrived at San Juan de Puerto Rico.

ROMAN CATHOLICS ARE LOYAL.

The Faithful Directed to Pray for the Success of American Arms.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Monsignor Martinelli, papal delegate here, today sent out the following instructions to the clergy and laity of the Catholic Church in the United States:

"Events that have succeeded the blowing up of the Maine and the sacrificing of innocent victims, patriotic seamen of the United States, have culminated in war between Spain and our beloved country.

"Whatever may have been the individual opinions of Americans prior to the declaration of war, there can now be no two opinions, as the duty of every loyal American citizen to resort to arms was determined upon by the Executive of the nation, with the advice of Congress, and after consultation with the Cabinet, but not until after every effort had been exhausted to bring about an honorable and peaceful solution of our difficulties. The patient calmness, magnificent forbearance and subdued firmness of President McKinley during trying times, are beyond all praise and should command the admiration of every true American.

"We, members of the Catholic Church, are true Americans, and as such are loyal to our country and our flag and obedient to the highest decrees and supreme authority of the nation. We are not now engaged in a war of section against section, or State against State, but we are united as one man against a foreign enemy and common foe. If, as we are taught by our holy church, love of country is next to love of God, a duty imposed on us by all laws, human and divine, then it is our duty to labor and to pray for the temporal and spiritual well-being of the brave soldiers who are battling for our beloved country. Let us faithfully beg of the god of battles to crown their arms on land and sea with victory and triumph, and to stay unnecessary effusion of blood and speedily restore peace to our beloved land and people.

"To this end we direct that on and after the receipt of this circular, and until the close of this war, every priest shall in daily mass pray for the restoration of peace by glorious victory for our flag.

"We also direct that prayers for the brave soldiers and sailors that fall in battle be said every day after mass. These prayers shall be said aloud with the people, and shall be one 'Our Father' and one 'Hail Mary' and the 'De Profundis.' We pray that the God may bless and preserve our country in this great crisis and speedily bring victory, honor and peace to all of the people."

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HELL OF SHOT AND FLAME

SPANIARDS FACED DEWEY AND THEIR DOOM HELPLESSLY.

Death and Demoralization Dealt to the Doomed by Gallant Tars Under the Aegis of Old Glory—How the Fight Was Fought.

[Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.]

HONGKONG, May 8.—Among naval men, military men and civilians, Europeans and natives, here today there is only one subject of discussion, the brilliant, dashing, annihilating, and even the American having been cut, it is said, some distance from the capital of the islands, there has been delay in obtaining a detailed account of the battle, and facts in the case were only available when the United States gunboat Hugh McCulloch arrived here yesterday, and with then the tremendous pressure of business suddenly thrown upon the cable company necessarily made the earlier account of the engagement somewhat brief.

Commodore Dewey's orders were to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and even the instructions executed in so complete a fashion. At the end of seven hours there was absolutely nothing left of the Spanish fleet but a few relics.

The American commander had most skillfully arranged every detail of the action, and even the apparently most insignificant features were carried out with perfect punctuality and on railroad time-table order. At the end of the action Commodore Dewey anchored his fleet in the bay before Manila, and sent a message to Gov.-Gen. Augustin, announcing the inauguration of the blockade, and adding that if a shot was fired against his ships he would destroy every battery about Manila.

The position occupied by the Spaniards, the support which their ships were giving to the insurgents, and the big guns they had ashore gave them an enormous advantage. Therefore, when it is considered that the Spaniards lost over six hundred men in killed and wounded, that all their ships, amounting to about fourteen, were destroyed and that their naval arsenal at Cavite was also destroyed, it will become apparent that the victory of the American commander is one of the most complete and wonderful achievements in the history of naval warfare.

Not a man on board the American fleet was killed, not a ship was damaged to any extent, and only six men were injured slightly on board the Baltimore.

The grand achievement is quite as much due to the generalship of Commodore Dewey as to the fact that American gunners, ships and guns are superior to any afloat anywhere. Great credit must also be given to the full extent to the officers under Commodore Dewey, for to a man they seconded his gallant commands in every way possible, and thus helped him win the laurels which are justly his.

When the squadron left here it touched first at a point in the Philippines, near Bolinao, as Commodore Dewey wished the insurgents agents to disembark there to ascertain the strength and disposition of the insurgent forces, arrange to prevent needless bloodshed and inform the government of the Philippine Islands. The commodore's strategy was to give the rebels a chance to commit excesses. The insurgent leaders refused to disembark under any consideration, and the American ships coasted in search of the Spanish ships, but failed to find them.

Commodore Dewey arrived at Subig Bay, thirty miles north of Manila Bay, on Saturday, April 30, and sent the Baltimore and Concord to reconnoiter the enemy. They found no Spanish ships at the bay, and so Commodore Dewey decided to wait until dark to enter the bay of Manila, which he did.

When the American fleet entered the bay, coming through the southern channel between Caballo Frile inlets, the following was their order: The flagship Olympia, the Concord, the Boston, the Raleigh, the McCulloch, with the storeships, the Nanshan and the Zafiro, bringing up the rear. In that order they swept grandly before the city and faced the enemy in column lines.

Though the Spaniards had opened fire at 6000 yards, the Americans reserved their fire until within 4000 yards of the enemy. When the real battle began, the Reina Christina, Castilla, Don Antonio de Uloa, Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and the Mindanao were in line of battle outside of Cavite at that time, with four gunboats and the torpedo boats inside the harbor.

The American ships then passed backwards and forwards three times across the front of the Spaniards, pouring in upon the latter a perfect hail of shot and shell. Every American shot seemed to tell, while almost every Spanish shot missed the mark.

After having thus scattered death and demoralization among the Spanish fleet and in the Spanish batteries, the American fleet retired for breakfast, and incidentally a council of war was held on board the Olympia.

RIDDLED AND ON FIRE.

By this time the Spanish ships were in a desperate condition. The flagship Reina Christina was riddled with shot and shell, one of her steamships had burst, and she was certainly on fire. The Castilla was certainly on fire, and soon after the fire became the worse and worse, until eventually the vessels were burned to the water's edge.

The Don Uloa made a most magnificent display of bravery. When her commander found she was so torn by American shells that he could not keep her afloat, he called her colors to her mast, and she was completely riddled, and her upper deck had been swept clear by the awful fire of the American guns, but the Spaniards, though their vessel was striking rapidly, stood by the guns on her lower deck until she sank beneath the waters. During the engagement a Spanish torpedo boat crept along the shore and round the offing in an attempt to attack the American store ships, but she was promptly discovered, was driven ashore and was actually blown to pieces.

The Mindanao had meanwhile been run ashore to save her from sinking, and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the breakwater. The battle, which was started at about 5:30 a.m., and adjourned at 8:30 a.m., was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started in to put the finishing touches on his furious work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by that time. At 2 p. m., the Petrel and Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving them heaps of ruins and floating the white flag.

The Spanish gunboats were then scattered, the arsenal was on fire and the explosion of a Spanish magazine caused further mortality to the defenders of Spain on shore.

On the water, the burning, sunken or destroyed Spanish vessels could be seen, while only the cruiser Baltimore had suffered in any way from the fire of the enemy. A shot which struck her exploded some ammunition near one of her guns, and slightly injured half a dozen of the crew.

Shots passed close to Commodore Dewey, but little or no damage was done on board the flagship. On the other hand, about a hundred and fifty men are said to have been killed on board the Spanish flagship, which was totally destroyed. Admiral Montojo, the Spanish commander, transferred his flag to the Isla de Cuba, when his ship caught fire, but the latter was also destroyed in the course of time.

The Reina Christina lost her captain, a lieutenant, her chaplain and a midshipman by one shot which struck her bridge. About one hundred men were killed and sixty wounded on board the Castilla. Indeed, some estimates place the number of Spanish killed during the engagement at over one thousand men.

The Olympia was struck five times about her upper works, and a whale boat of the Raleigh was smashed.

Although the Krupp guns on the esplanade of Manila were fired continuously during the engagement, Commodore Dewey did not reply to them, and the battery afterward hoisted a white flag in token of surrender. The terms of capitulation were still unsettled when the McCulloch left Manila, but it was said Commodore Dewey feared rioting upon the part of the insurgents if he attempted a bombardment of the remaining fortifications at Manila.

The forts at the entrance of the bay were dismantled Wednesday after they had capitulated. It is said the commodore ordered the cable to be cut because the Spaniards refused to permit him to use it pending the complete surrender of the city.

It is said that the Spanish ships did not get under steam until after the alarm was given. It is also said that the Spanish commander informed the Governor-General that it was advisable to surrender to the interests of humanity, as it was impossible to resist successfully, but that he and his men were willing enough to fight and die.

Even when the Spanish flagship was shot half away her commander, though wounded, refused to leave the bridge till the ship was burning and sinking, her stern struck by common shell and her steam pipes burst.

As yet, there are no further details of the fighting.

After it was over, Commodore Dewey sent a ultimatum to the city battery, offering it to cease firing or he would bombard.

The Petrel chased a gunboat up the river and the Spanish captain came in a boat to negotiate conditions of surrender.

The American captain replied: "Unconditional surrender or fight." To this the Spaniard answered: "We are willing to fight. Please allow us to send provisions and ammunition because our store is exhausted."

On a proposal to the existing authorities to continue temporarily under the American flag, pending the termination of the war, the Spanish delayed their decision and kept wiring to Madrid. The Americans refused to grant the privilege of using the wire and when this was refused they cut the cable.

The Esmeralda from Hongkong arrived in the middle of the battle during the adjournment for breakfast. An American cruiser was detached to meet her, as it was believed she might be a Spanish ship. It was found that she was a British vessel, she was warned to keep away. The Esmeralda, therefore, moved up the bay ten or fifteen miles.

There are still two or three Spanish gunboats about the Philippines, but no resistance from them is probable. One recently captured an American bark.

Spanish Prize Brought In.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A Key West special says the second prize brought into the harbor today was the Spanish brig Lorenzo, captured off the Bahama Banks. She was loaded with supplies from South America for Havana.

PRESIDENT HESITATES.

Troops May Not Be Sent to the Philippines After All.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.]—Troops may not be sent to the Philippines after all. The President has never favored this, but was talked into agreeing to it last night. Today he hesitates, fearing it may involve the country in foreign politics and cost us more than it is worth. Strong pressure is being brought to bear from both sides, and it is impossible to tell which will win. It is most probable that troops will be sent, but it now seems they will be far fewer than predicted in the dispatches last night.

run ashore to save her from sinking, and the Spanish small craft had sought shelter from the steel storm behind the breakwater. The battle, which was started at about 5:30 a.m., and adjourned at 8:30 a.m., was resumed about noon, when Commodore Dewey started in to put the finishing touches on his furious work. There was not much fight left in the Spaniards by that time. At 2 p. m., the Petrel and Concord had shot the Cavite batteries into silence, leaving them heaps of ruins and floating the white flag.

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THE ADMIRAL WIRE HOME FOR INSTRUCTIONS.

Recommend a Demand for the Surrender of Manila and the Establishment of a Provisional Government of the Philippines.

[BY DIRECT WIRE TO THE TIMES.] NEW YORK, May 9.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] A special to the World from Hongkong says that Dewey has sent dispatches to Washington recommending a demand for the surrender of Manila and the establishment of a provisional government of the Philippines, pending the settlement of the war. He proposes a commission to take control of the government, and suggests himself as one of the commissioners. He asks for sufficient troops to maintain order. If the President accedes to his proposal, Consul Wildman of Hongkong and Williams of Manila will serve on the commission.

Food supplies of Manila have run short. The city has enough for only two weeks. Dewey has held no communication with the insurgents, of whom there are 25,000 on the hills surrounding Manila. They will be armed with American repeating rifles recently landed by filibustering expeditions. Dewey can land 1000 men, but this force is insufficient.

A cable-code operator is aboard the McCulloch with all the necessary appliances for replying the Manila cable.

Additional particulars of the Manila fight are coming in. The Olympia was struck by shot and shell thirteen times, the shells touching her hull. Eight shells struck the Petrel, two piercing her hull. Capt. Wilder of the Boston stood on the bridge of his ship with a palm leaf fan in one hand and glasses in the other. The little Petrel is the proudest ship of the fleet. She has been christened the "Little Battleship."

The Baltimore came under destruction from any others of the fleet, but sustained total destruction from a mine by only three seconds.

One Spanish torpedo boat was cut entirely in two by a shell breaking. When the officers of Dewey's fleet went ashore Cavite after the battle was over, they found every body, whether arms and the commandant said they had not surrendered, but had hoisted the flag in order to get the women and children

THE TENTED FIELDS.

SUNDAY IN CAMP AT THE VARIOUS RENDEZVOUS.

Capt. Milley Bears Important Dispatches From Tampa to Washington for Gen. Miles.

PLANS FOR CUBAN INVASION.

NO MOVE TILL THE SPANISH FLEET IS DESTROYED.

Yellow Fever Scare at Tampa. Massing of Troops at Chickamauga—A Very Busy Day at the Presidio.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] TAMPA, May 8.—Capt. J. H. Milley, senior aide-de-camp to Gen. Miles, left Tampa very quickly last night for Washington to report to Gen. Miles.

Capt. Milley's visit to Washington has an important bearing on the future course of events here, as it is said on good authority that he bears with him the report of Capt. J. H. Dorst as to the results of the latter's meeting last week with Gen. Delgado, of the Cuban insurgents, near Havana.

Capt. Milley also has Lieut.-Col. Lawton's report on his meeting at Key West on Friday, with officers of the American blockading squadron, Maj. Gen. Shafter's recommendation as to the plan of campaign in the contemplated Cuban invasion, and plans of Lieut.-Col. Ludlow, Chief of Engineers, regarding fortifications, etc., at the point of landing in the future.

Capt. Milley will return to Tampa immediately after his mission is accomplished. The work of preparing the transports has been delayed a good deal by the non-arrival of material and it will be Wednesday, perhaps, later, before the work is accomplished. But outside of the delay in preparations, no American troops will be landed on Cuban soil until the question of superiority in the Atlantic is secured between Admiral Sampson's squadron and the Spanish fleet and settled decisively. High army officials make this statement.

They say it would be taking needless chances to send an army into Cuba before the Spanish fleet is disposed of, and until the question of naval superiority between the American and Spanish fleets takes place, no one here believes that orders to move will be received.

Services were held at both Tampa and Port Tampa grounds today by the regimental chaplains. There was no drilling and thousands of soldiers attended the services, which were in every case were of an intensely patriotic character.

Reports of the breaking out of yellow fever at Key West among the prize crew of the Argonauts, have caused some uneasiness among the soldiers here, probably in view of the fact that two companies of the Twenty-fifth Regiment arrived from Key West yesterday and are now in camp here. Should these reports prove true, it is very probable that a rigid quarantine will be established.

Excursion trains were run to Tampa today on all the roads centering here, and thousands of sightseers thronged the camps and the big wharves at Port Tampa.

The entire Twenty-fifth Infantry, two companies of the Dry Tortugas and six companies from Chickamauga, in command of Brig.-Gen. Andrew S. Burt, went into camp at Tampa today.

AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Fifty Thousand Men Will Soon Be Mobilized There.

[CHICKAMAUGA NATIONAL PARK (Ga.) May 8.—It was given out officially today that 40,000 of the volunteer army will be mobilized just as soon as they have been mustered into the government service. With the ten regiments of regulars now here, Chickamauga, the army at this point will number 50,000.

It was also announced that Maj.-Gen. Pittsburg Lee, Maj.-Gen. Joe Wheeler and Gen. Laffayette Road were being to form the volunteer men into three army corps. The following recently appointed brigadier-generals, ex-colonels of the regular army, have been assigned to the volunteer army here: A. S. Burke, late of the twenty-third Infantry; Gen. Sumner, late colonel Third Cavalry; Gen. Snyder, colored Ninth Infantry.

Other assignments can be expected at any moment. The first installment of equipments for recruits arrived today and was distributed. Recruits are now coming in rapidly. One hundred reached here today, and information from recruiting officers is to the effect that all the recruits required will be obtained in a comparatively short time.

It has been decided to locate the camp of the volunteer army on the west side of Lafayette road near Chickamauga Creek, and a force of men has been at work preparing the grounds and getting ready for occupancy. The railroad company will begin tomorrow putting in an additional spur and erecting additional depots for the purpose of handling recruits and their equipment.

RE-ENLISTMENTS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] WASHINGTON, May 8.—Secretary Alger has in preparation a letter to Gen. Brooke, commanding the regiments now being re-enlisting in the regular army during the war, may be informed that they would grant their discharges if desired, at the close of the war, upon their individual application. This action was taken because of the news which has come from Chickamauga that the volunteers of the new regiments are expressing are re-enlisting because they profess a preference for the volunteer service.

MASSACHUSETTS INFANTRY.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.] BOSTON, May 8.—Gov. Wolcott today received a telegram from Adj.-Gen. Corbin announcing the intention of the War Department to order a regiment of Massachusetts Infantry—40 to Chickamauga, preparatory to going to Cuba. It is possible the Second Regiment may go.

MINNESOTA VOLUNTEERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] DULUTH (Minn.) May 8.—This afternoon, Capt. Swiger, U.S.A., formally mustered into the United States service the officers and men of the Thirteenth Regiment, making two regiments now ready for service.

MONTANA TROOPS MOBILIZING.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] HELENA (Mont.) May 8.—Eleven companies of volunteers are at camp here. The twelfth company will be on hand tomorrow. The work of making trained soldiers of the recruits is

TO LAND ON CUBAN SOIL.

Between Sixty and Eighty Thousand Men to Go to the Island.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The Washington Post tomorrow will say: "Between 60,000 and 80,000 men will be landed on Cuban soil at once. They will wear the uniform of the United States, and they will not return until they have defeated the Spanish forces on the island and the American flag floats as proudly over Havana as it does over the ruins of the Cavite fortress in Manila Harbor. This is the idea of the military advisers of the administration, and the President approved the plans."

"The first section of the army to invade Cuba will be the 15,000 or 18,000 troops that are now assembled at New Orleans and Tampa. They are all regulars and most of them are men who have seen actual fighting on the plains. They are seasoned, disciplined, effective. They will be followed at once by another army of 50,000 volunteers, who will be concentrated at southern ports as quickly as the trains can carry them, and will be transported as fast as the necessary ships can be collected."

"It is estimated that it will take at least 300 vessels to carry this immense army to Cuba. Nearly everything that floats has already been secured by the government, and last night the wires were hot in all directions, directing contracts to be closed immediately in all the principal seaport towns."

"Other details of the great expedition have been arranged. Within forty-eight hours there will be 2000 wagons at Tampa and 12,000 mules. Several hundred ambulances will also be hurried to Tampa."

being pushed rapidly. No intimation has been received as to where the Montana troops will be sent.

WEST VIRGINIA REGIMENT.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

CHARLESTON (W. Va.) May 8.—Gov. Atkinson received a telegram today from Secretary of War Alger stating that the West Virginia regiment, as soon as it is received and mustered into service, would be ordered to Chickamauga. The Governor replied to the telegram that the regiment would be ready next Thursday.

SUNDAY AT THE PRESIDIO.

Preparations Being Hurried for the Advance to Manila.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SAN FRANCISCO, May 8.—This was far from being a quiet Sunday at the Presidio, where the troops of the regular army and the California Volunteers are being mobilized for service against Manila. The tented field and crowded barracks presented a scene of activity and suppressed excitement, as preparations were pushed forward so that the men might be in readiness to sail for the appointed place of destination, at a moment's notice.

This evening the army already encamped on the slopes overlooking the Golden Gate was increased by the arrival of Co. G from Bakersfield, Co. E from Sacramento and Co. D of Medford, of the Sixth Infantry Regiment, N.G.C. Each company brought more than its full complement of men, all being picked from the better classes of their various communities. They presented the appearance of veterans as they marched through the streets.

At 6 o'clock tomorrow morning five companies of the Sixth Regiment will reach here from Stockton, and the others from Visalia, Fresno and Merced. The battery of artillery from Los Angeles is also expected in this city tomorrow, and then the quota allotted to this State will be complete. The new arrivals will at once be mustered in, and in connection with the regulars now here, will constitute an effective force. The Fourteenth Infantry, U.S.A., which is now at the Presidio Barracks, will come in tomorrow, and the quotas of militia from neighboring States are expected within a few days.

The Governor now has the names of 50,000 volunteers whose services cannot now be accepted by the United States government. The City of Peking, one of the transports chartered to convey the troops to the Philippines, has not yet arrived, though she is expected now at any moment.

There is a possibility that the City of Sydney, the Peru and other vessels of the Pacific Mail Line, which are being chartered to convey the troops to the Philippines, as well as the Australia, to aid in carrying the soldiers across the Pacific. There is a rumor that the cruiser Charleston will be used to convey the troops to the Philippines, and will sail at once with stores and ammunition for Admiral Dewey.

FRESNO PATRIOTISM.

Guards Go to San Francisco to Be Mustered In.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

FRESNO, May 8.—There was a great demonstration this afternoon in honor of Co. C, which left on the Valley road special soldier train for San Francisco, where it will be mustered in as United States volunteers. Co. C assembled at Armory Hall at 1 o'clock, and the ladies of the city gave a splendid dinner to the departing guards. Several speeches were made by prominent citizens, and every patriotic sentiment was loudly applauded.

At 2 o'clock the stalwart guardsmen began their march from the armory to the depot, the regimental band, Brig.-Gen. Muller of the Third Brigade and his staff led the procession. Co. F was next in line and Co. C brought up the rear.

Thousands of people had assembled along the line of march, and as the guardsmen passed along, the crowd was wildly enthusiastic. Five thousand citizens assembled at the corner of Mariposa and J streets and united in giving the boys a farewell ovation. Patriotic speeches were made by Dr. Chester Rowell and Gen. J. R. Kittrell, and school children presented the guardsmen with bouquets of flowers.

The G.A.R. and Confederate veterans of the city marched to the depot with the guardsmen.

impossible. The regiments there were forced to spend the night in mud and water to their shoe tops. These companies, however, were fortunate enough to have a company mess, or supplies on hand, were forced to go hungry all day, the roads being so cut up that it was impossible to get their teams through with supplies. By nightfall, however, the men were all cared for, and huge campfires were lighted, about which the men gathered. Gov. Hastings tonight ordered that no more recruits be taken to the barracks until the weather conditions change. This morning there were but few men on the sick list, but during the day several slight symptoms of pneumonia developed.

DAKOTA VOLUNTEERS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

SIOUX FALLS (S. D.) May 8.—Advices have been received here from a railroad official that the government has decided to send the First Regiment of South Dakota to the Philippine Islands, and that transportation arrangements have been made from Sioux Falls to San Francisco via the Northern Pacific Railroad. It will require a week to get the regiment ready to move.

TROUBLOUS TIMES.

RIOTING IN MILAN THAT SAVORS OF ANARCHY.

Reinforcements of Troops Continue to Arrive—Destroyed Electric Trolleys Leave the City in Darkness—Holland Advised to Remain Afloat.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

LONDON, May 8.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Telegraph writes from Milan at 6 o'clock this evening (Sunday): "After new and serious attempts the rebellion has been quelled by fusillades and cannonades, and perfect calm has been restored. The shops and manufactures to be opened tomorrow."

"Later he telegraphed: 'Unfortunately, fresh attempts at rebellion have been made, and the cannon are still roaring. But it will soon be over. A court-martial will be constituted at Milan on Monday to judge the rioters arrested.'"

"I learn that the rioters of yesterday thrice unsuccessfully attacked the general telegraph office at Milan with a view of cutting off the city from the world. The rioters were ordered to the shops and manufactures to be opened tomorrow."

"The government has established the seven companies of the troops already sent, and is revising and stopping all dispatches containing what it considers dangerous matter. I learn, however, that the rioters are occupying the central station and delaying the departure of several trains."

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Popolo, the incriminated Republican paper, who eluded the police. Eight thousand troops are quartered in the city.

MILAN REVOLT SUPPRESSED.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

ROME, May 8, 1 p.m.—Another portion of the 1873 reserves and a portion of the reserves of 1874 have been ordered to be under arms by Tuesday. At present the city is quiet. The government dispatches received up to 6 p.m. say tranquility prevails throughout the kingdom.

At Milan the rioters at the Porta Ticinese have been completely suppressed; reinforcements continue to reach the city, and many arrests have been made, but Gen. Tama has ordered all the factories to reopen tomorrow.

Other dispatches from Milan report, on the contrary, the erection of a fresh barricade by riotous mobs in the Via Bertania, at the Porta Ticinese and the Porta Garibaldi. According to these accounts the troops are compelled to use arms to disperse the rioters, and a lieutenant and several soldiers were wounded.

Formerly speaking the agitation continues, but it is less intense. The authorities have ordered all Socialists and Republican clubs to dissolve. There is a rumor current that the rioters have driven back a train under the impression that it was conveying soldiers.

Lieut.-Gen. Bava-Beccaris, commander of the third army corps (Milan), telegraphed the Marquis di Rudini, the Premier, this evening, saying: "The revolt in Milan has been suppressed and all resistance is now ended."

UNDER HAVANA'S GUNS.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GUNBOATS VICKSBURG AND MORRILL.

Wily Dons Set a Trap and They Steamed Right Into It—Only Poor Marksmanship of the Spanish Gunners Saved Them.

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KEY WEST, May 8.—Only poor marksmanship on the part of the Spaniards saved the Vicksburg and the Morrill from destruction in Havana Harbor yesterday morning. For over half an hour they were under the fire of the guns of the Santa Clara water batteries, but both escaped without material injury, although shrapnel from 8-inch guns exploded all about them, and both now show the scars of the Spanish bullets.

The wily Spaniards had arranged a trap to send a couple of ships to the bottom. A small schooner was sent out from Havana Harbor yesterday morning to draw some of the Americans into the ambush. The ruse worked like a charm. The Vicksburg and the Morrill, in the heat of the chase, and in their contempt for Spanish gunnery, walked straight into the trap that had been set for them. Had the Spaniards possessed their souls in patience but five minutes longer, no doubt the two ships would have been within two lengths of the wreck of the Maine.

Friday evening the Vicksburg and the Morrill, cruising to the west of Moro Cay, were fired upon by the big guns of the Colimar batteries. Two shots were fired at the Vicksburg and one at the Morrill. Both fell short and both vessels, without turning the fire, steamed out of range. It would have been folly to have done otherwise. But yesterday morning the Spaniards had their luck. Their schooner, which had sent out before daylight ran off to the eastward, hugging the shore with the wind on her starboard quarter.

About three miles east of the entrance of the harbor she came over the port tack. A light haze fringed the horizon and she was not discovered until three miles off shore, when the Mayflower made her out and signalled the Morrill and Vicksburg. Capt. Smith of the Morrill and Commander Lilly of the Vicksburg immediately put on all steam and started in pursuit.

The schooner instantly put about and ran for Moro Cay before the wind. On doing so she would according to the well-conceived Spanish plot, lead the two American warships directly under the guns of the Santa Clara batteries. These works are a short mile west of Moro, and are a part of the defenses of the harbor. There are two batteries, one at the shore, which has been recently thrown up, of sand and mortar, with wide embrasures for 8-inch guns, and the other on the crest of the eminence which juts out into the gulf at the point. The upper battery mounts modern 10-inch and 12-inch Krupp guns, behind a six-foot stone parapet. In front of the lower battery are two batteries of 6-inch guns, and a battery of 4-inch guns. This battery is considered the most formidable of Havana's defenses. It is marked also by a red light, before night the troops had destroyed all the batteries and were camping in the streets and squares. No part of the city was without the sound of the guns, while from the surrounding provinces reinforcements were sent in immense numbers. Most of the English and American people who fled on account of the riots.

CITY IN DARKNESS.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS DAY REPORT.]

MILAN, May 8, 8:30 a.m.—The night has passed without any further serious rioting, though the city was in darkness all day. The destruction of the electric light wires. A proclamation has been issued calling upon the people to remain tranquil, and reinforcements of troops continue to arrive here. They will guard the outskirts of the city.

A Swiss merchant, who has arrived here from Milan describes the events of Saturday as completely anarchical. According to his account, the rioters, the agitation evidently had well arranged plans. Columns of rioters emerged from all the gates of the town and congregated at a center where they rapidly doubled their numbers. When they were dislodged by the troops they mounted to roofs and rained tiles and chimneys down upon the people below.

The gates of the town were held by troops in the evening and through the night, so that workmen employed outside the city could not return to their homes. In this way the rioting was deprived of additional help from without. During the night the city was in complete darkness and funeral silence. Artillery, cavalry and infantry bivouacked on the Piazza del Duomo, where reinforcements were constantly arriving. Late news this morning from Milan says the Secolo has been seized and its editor arrested. The Postal Telegraph office has been closed and all dispatches of the agitation evidently had well arranged plans. Columns of rioters emerged from all the gates of the town and congregated at a center where they rapidly doubled their numbers. When they were dislodged by the troops they mounted to roofs and rained tiles and chimneys down upon the people below.

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Ha! Ha! Ha!

Dr. J. H. Hoffman

FRED MYZEL

DIDN'T HURT A BIT!

107 North Spring Street.

Also open evenings and Sunday 4-noon. Rooms 20-26 Schumacher Block.

different arms of the service are lying in readiness in the general's ante-room to pin to maps in following out the progress of the troops in Cuba.

Adj.-Gen. Corbin was one of the busiest men in the city today. Telegrams were pouring in on him from every part of the country, mostly in reference to the assembling of the great volunteer army now in progress in every State and Territory of the Union. The adjutant-general was disposing of

THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY,
PUBLISHERS OF THE
Los Angeles Times, Daily, Sunday, Weekly.

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The Los Angeles Times
Every Morning in the Year.

FULL ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT SERVICE—OVER 23,000 MILES OF LEASED WIRES
AND FROM 18,500 TO 21,000 WIRED WORDS DAILY.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, 15 cents a month, or \$5.00 a year; DAILY WITHOUT SUNDAY, \$7.50
a year; SUNDAY, \$2.50; WEEKLY, \$1.50.

Sworn Circulation: Daily Net Average for 1897, 15,111
Daily Net Average for 1898, 18,001
Average for 12 months of 1897, 19,238
Sunday Average for 12 months of 1897, 35,361
NEARLY 600,000 COPIES A MONTH.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter

AMUSEMENTS TONIGHT.
ORPHEUM, Vaudeville.
BURBANK, The Ensign.

THE WAR SITUATION.

Yesterday's developments in the war situation are summarized below. Further details of the battle of Manila Bay only emphasize the magnitude of Commodore Dewey's victory.

Conflicting reports concerning the movements of Admiral Sampson's squadron.

Cruiser Montgomery alleged to have had an engagement with a large Spanish warship, supposed to be the Vizcaya, near Capt Haytian.

Big naval engagement at or near Porto Rico said to be due about Tuesday.

Gunboats Vicksburg and Morrill fired upon by the Santa Clara battery at Havana Harbor.

Activity in various military camps presaging early movement of troops to Cuba and the Philippines.

Minister Woodford's return to Washington.

SPAIN'S PITIFUL PLIGHT.

The condition of Spain is indeed most pitiable. It would excite the sympathy of the civilized world, were it not for the fact that the civilized world well knows that Spain is not deserving of sympathy. For centuries she has been sowing the wind, and it is not surprising that she is reaping the whirlwind. It is rather a punishment for her misdeeds has not come sooner.

The fact that Spain is confronted by a foe which is in every essential respect her master is not the greatest factor of her humiliation, disgrace and weakness. The most serious menace to Spain is internal rather than external. Her most dangerous enemies are not the foes arrayed against her in open hostility. They are her own people, who are raising the banner of revolution at a time when their country is at war with a powerful nation.

If there be such a thing as true patriotism in Spain, it should manifest itself at the present critical time. The impending danger from without should overshadow and quell the danger from within. If Spaniards knew the real meaning of patriotism, they would unite as one man against the common foe, putting aside for the time all questions save those pertaining to the conduct of war. If Spaniards were imbued with genuine love for their country, they would at this critical time recognize but one issue—the issue of war. Instead, the revelations of the past few days have shown that Spain is a seething hotbed of revolution. The people are torn with bitter dissensions and deadly factions, the soldiery is disloyal, and the government is tottering on the verge of overthrow. A military dictatorship is imminent. The man on horseback appears to be the only person capable of solving the momentous problems which confront the unhappy people of Spain.

All this has been long expected. The Spanish people have been robbed by the rulers so long and so systematically that they have no confidence in their government. They turn naturally to revolution, in the vain hope that it may offer some amelioration of their almost hopeless condition. They know that they have been grievously wronged and robbed, but they have no very definite idea as to how the ills from which they suffer can be remedied. They are anxious for a change of government, evidently upon the theory that any change must prove to be a change for the better. They will be answered, without much doubt, by a military dictatorship. This may possibly restore to Spain a semblance of order. But the problem cannot be solved by the substitution of a military for a civil despotism.

The Richmond Times says: "The taking of Manila looks all right on paper, and we fall to see anything the matter with the way it looks on water."

So far as making the war short, sharp and decisive is concerned, we must agree that the commander in the Philippines is doing his share all right.

The Boston Globe wants to know: "When a pretty girl wears red, white and blue garters does she show her patriotism?" Well, now, let's see about that!

The Spanish are in hand are not strong enough to pull an empty back.

OUR FIGHTING FORCE.

The total strength of the regular army of the United States, on a peace footing, comprises 1617 officers of the line, and 25,706 enlisted men. The general officers and those in staff departments number 531, bringing the grand total up to 27,854, officers and enlisted men. Of officers of the line there are 417 in the cavalry, 288 in the artillery, and 882 in the infantry service. Of the enlisted men, there are in the cavalry 6170, in the artillery 4025, in the infantry 13,125; of engineers there are 500, and in detachments, unassigned to regiments, 1180. The hospital corps comprises 706 men.

The call recently issued by the President, in conformity to act of Congress, was for 125,000 volunteers. Subsequently three independent regiments of 1200 each were provided for. Bills were also passed adding two regiments to the artillery service of the regular army; providing for recruiting the regular army to a war footing of 61,000 (including officers) and authorizing the enlistment of 10,000 men from the Southern States who, by reason of having had yellow fever, are virtually immune to that disease.

These several acts of Congress, when fully carried into effect, will raise the total strength of the army to 202,000 men. This powerful force will be equipped with the best of modern arms, and will all be ready for actual service within the next thirty days at the latest. A considerable proportion of the volunteer forces are already available, or practically so. The recruiting of the regular army will be somewhat slower than the mobilization of the militia volunteers, but there will be no lack of men, and the full complement will soon be secured.

The number of men on the active list of the navy, on a peace footing, is about 13,000. The purchase of some eighty or ninety new vessels, since war became imminent, has necessitated a great increase in this number. It is safe to say that there are now on the active naval list not less than 30,000 men, though no means are at hand for obtaining the exact figures. Assuming the figures to be approximately correct, we have, or will shortly have, upward of 230,000 fighting men in the land and naval service. This is a very respectable force, especially when we consider the comparatively small nucleus of the regular army and navy.

European nations find it difficult to form a just estimate of the military strength of the United States. They are too apt to base their opinions upon the fact that we maintain only a small standing army and navy, forgetting that we are not aware of the fact that every able-bodied man of military age in the country is a possible soldier, and that in our citizen soldiery we have the best fighting material to be found in the world. The call to arms meets with ready response from one end of our vast continent to the other, and every man who bears arms for the defense of his country is inspired by motives of genuine patriotism, and by an enthusiasm which is unknown to the conscript armies of the old world. When men's hands and hearts are guided by common sentiments of patriotic devotion to flag and country, their efficiency as warriors is increased fourfold. For this reason there are no soldiers in the world, man for man, who are equal to those of the United States.

THE ANGLI-SAXON WAY.

The differences in racial characteristics were never better exemplified than we see them as set out by the extraordinarily hysterical conduct of the Spanish people in the present crisis, and the cool, businesslike, matter-of-fact way in which the Americans are meeting the conditions of the present situation. According to advices from the country of the enemy, the people are in a condition bordering on frenzy. Anarchy and riot are abroad in the land, and from center to circumference the nation is torn with dissensions until it appears that the trouble Spain has on hand with the United States is the least of its difficulties. The conditions there are well presented by the St. Paul Pioneer Press, which says:

"Even those who observe with least accuracy and discrimination must, if they have thought of the matter at all, have noticed how quiet and deep has been the feeling among the American people during this whole time of uncertainty and indecision. The excitement in Congress, even, did not represent the attitude of the people in general, who have gone about their daily duties, grave and thoughtful, perhaps, but never

thrown off their balance by the most exciting news. There have been times in our national life when this quiet has seemed to mean indifference and irresponsibility—when it has been predicted that the people of the United States lived only for themselves and cared only for their personal and individual welfare. Today, who doubts that the mainspring of the administrative action has been the national conscience, so strong, so steady, so unmistakable and invincible that no leader would dare mistake it if he wished to. It is this quality in which we show our Anglo-Saxon kinship. The continental nations declare war with tears and laughter, songs and laments. Their streets are full of clamor and excitement. Ours are scarcely different from what they have seemed to be in other times. A few more flags, a universal expression of alertness, the unspoken consciousness of a keen and common interest—these are all that mark the difference. Yet the national heart is stirred to its depths over this raising of the standard, not for defense of our own rights, or in the protection of our own Union, but in behalf of that principle of liberty for which we, more than any other nation in the world, stand. In this instance, as in others, the American people are true to the very root of the matter, and

"Turn a keen, untroubled face home to the instant need of things."

The man who uses the American flag for advertising purposes is but one remove from the man who tears it down and tramples on it.

It is now Yankee Doodle Dixie, Yankee Doodle Dandy, or Yankee Doodle Dandy, just as you prefer to have it.

Spain appears to have spies to burn in this country. The thing that remains for us to do is to burn 'em.

Spain has had a striking illustration of the scriptural adage that "Pride goeth before a fall."

As a naval board of strategy, Admiral Dewey appears to be everything that can be desired.

There is a sumptuousness about Admiral Dewey's victory that is as filling as a square meal.

Spain continues to equip a floating debt fleet that promises to be able to take first place.

If the powers want to do something, they might send Spain a letter of condolence.

We do not seem to hear Admiral Dewey hollering for coal; he has it to burn.

Gomez is holding the fort, and we are coming.

The Playhouses

ATTRACTIONS TONIGHT. The Orpheum's bill for the week has five new features, comprising Al Leech and the three Rosebuds, in the musical comedy sketch, "Their First Lesson"; Tony Wilson and Clown, Colly and Way, the ventriloquist and the dancing doll; Robertta and Doretto, acrobatic comedians; Piss and Quigg, the long and short of it, and two holdovers from last week, McIntyre and Heath, the side-splitting minstrel comedians, and Lafayette, the archer and mimic.

The Burbank offers for the bill tonight and the remainder of the week the famous patriotic drama with a nautical flavor, "The Ensign." This is one of the most famous melodramas yet brought out in this country, based upon our great civil war and, just now, will prove doubly interesting as some of its scenes are laid in Havana. The stage pictures in this play are of absorbing interest and the Burbank promises to present them in the best possible style.

NITRO-GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed and Three Badly Injured at Denver.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.] DENVER, May 8.—One man was instantly killed and three others badly injured in a terrific explosion of nitro-glycerine near the Overland Cotton mills about noon today.

Fritz Smetzer was killed. Peter Leht, Peter Schenar and Henry Lous were badly injured. All are employees of the cotton mills. Smetzer leaves a family.

The nitro-glycerine that exploded was contained in a can which the men found in an old dugout near where the old powder mills were located, about half a mile from the cotton mills.

Smetzer placed the can on a little eminence on the place, and while the other three were looking on, he fired a shot at the can, causing the explosion, which was heard for a mile around. "Smetzer's head was blown off, and the others were hurt seriously."

OUR BOYS IN BLUE.

They are marching on, our boys in blue, Adding lustre to the story Of patriotic men who grew From shadow of Old Glory.

They are marching on, the boys we trust, Their brave hearts beating chorus; "We'd rather die in war than rust; Prepared for all before us."

They are marching on, our boys in blue, The old flag smiling o'er them, Eager to help brave Dewey's crew, And face all odds before them.

They are marching on, the boys we love; Young men and veterans hoary; And as we cheer they point above To freedom's god, Old Glory.

They are marching on, those boys we prize; The Stars and Stripes are waving, To wipe the tears from mothers' eyes, Whose sons are dangers-braving.

They are marching on, hearts true as steel; To embrace the boys at the front, "Freedom and right, our country's weal; Are centered in Old Glory."

They are marching on, those boys in blue; And, as they march, our cheering Will echo at each rendezvous When victory's ship they're steering.

CHARLES ST. MORRIS.

Los Angeles, May 8, 1898.

Gladstone More Comfortable. LONDON, May 8.—The bulletin issued this evening at Hawarden says: "Mr. Gladstone has been more comfortable during the last day or two, but the local disease is slowly increasing, and there is gradual diminution of strength."

LETTERS TO THE TIMES.

Reorganization of the Militia. RIVERSIDE, May 8.—[To the Editor of The Times.] The National Guard is practically disbanded by the majority of the rank and file volunteering in the United States Volunteers. About all there is left are those who could go to the front and would not, and those who failed to pass a medical examination—neither of which class are of any benefit to the State at any time, much less in time of an emergency.

If the militia, or National Guard, is to be reorganized, it occurs that it should be an actual military line—efficient and capable of military service. The militia, or National Guard, should be reorganized to give balls, go off on summer vacations, etc., at the expense of the State. There should be no one who is not physically sound and none who would refuse to go to the front if called. Membership should be so binding that the enlisted men could be compelled to perform service if needed in time of war. The State cannot afford to keep up such organizations for show.

The National Guard of California had arrived at great proficiency in drill and target practice, and all honor to them, a majority were found ready to go to the front if called. They receive the gratitude of the people of California, and richly deserve it. But those who could go and did not, desert the militia, and should not have been possible for such to be in the National Guard, and if there it should not be possible for them to refuse.

L. W. ALLUM.

A Boy's Aspiration.

PASADENA (Cal.), May 6, 1898.—[To the Editor of The Times:] We think the big Times whistle is fine! But I'm sorry you have so far not heard of it. I wish to know the latest news real quick. I wish you would get some big mill in Pasadena, and every other town where you have an oil well, and let everybody wouldn't have to wait for the morning paper to know what is up. I am 10 years old, but wish I was 20 years old. Your Uncle Sam.

Yours for U. S.,

MERIAM COMAN.

Dangerous Cannon.

COVINA, May 5.—[To the Editor of The Times:] I notice in this morning's paper that a party at Anaheim is making an historic cannon from an old mill shaft for presentation to the city. This is a very dangerous thing to do, but it should be spiked immediately on completion, lest some one should be tempted to load and fire it. The cannon is supposed to be under the name of "The City Cannon," and it should be spiked immediately on completion, lest some one should be tempted to load and fire it. The cannon is supposed to be under the name of "The City Cannon," and it should be spiked immediately on completion, lest some one should be tempted to load and fire it.

Another Pensioner Ready.

SOLDIERS' HOME, May 5, 1898.—[To the Editor of The Times:] The suggestion by a comrade of this home that it would be a grateful and appropriate thing to contribute one month's pay for the building of a battleship, meets with the approval of all. We desire to extend to the veterans a hearty second by the veterans' meeting on the 21st of this month. We desire to extend to the veterans a hearty second by the veterans' meeting on the 21st of this month. We desire to extend to the veterans a hearty second by the veterans' meeting on the 21st of this month.

Valley Railroad Celebration.

BAKERSFIELD (Cal.), May 6, 1898.—[To the Editor of The Times:] The long-expected but long-delayed completion of the San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway to Bakersfield is practically accomplished, and we will appropriately celebrate the event on the 21st of this month. We desire to extend to the veterans a hearty second by the veterans' meeting on the 21st of this month. We desire to extend to the veterans a hearty second by the veterans' meeting on the 21st of this month.

From a Veteran.

SANTA PAULA, May 8, 1898.—[To the Editor of The Times:] I wish to say that you are doing a noble work in your paper. I wish to say that you are doing a noble work in your paper. I wish to say that you are doing a noble work in your paper. I wish to say that you are doing a noble work in your paper. I wish to say that you are doing a noble work in your paper.

Wasting Water—A Question of Health.

LOS ANGELES, May 4.—[To the Editor of The Times:] I saw an article in one of the dailies stating that we are in great danger of sickness from impure water. So many are drinking impure water. But this dry year there may be greater danger from there not being enough to flush water closets, bathtubs, and tubs. The company cannot now increase the supply in time to save the people's health. But each man, woman and child can stop his or her wasting it. All over the city the rules of the company are disregarded by users on lawns, pavements and dry lots after 8 a.m. and before 6 p.m. Solid men and matronly women are boldly doing this daily, and especially Sunday. They all look like honest men and women, but steal water from the water company without a blush. Now if we require a company to be honest, shall we break the rules and endanger our own and others' health, bringing on an epidemic and ruin the city? Or shall we save or start laws? Is it wise, or honest to steal water in open daylight or darkest night from the company, or shall we require a company to be honest? That nothing can stop it, save the influence of the press; or a severe city ordinance against water stealing. The water company's rule to shut off every offender's supply of water, and only turn it on again upon the payment of one dollar, is a very unfair rule. Let us be nice, but when you die with typhoid fever, caused by your own fault, it will be too late to correct your fault. And if you die, your place from which God had withdrawn his blessings. So there is a lack of water, not even a drop of it, there, to cool his tongue in "this flame."

W. S. BRYANT.

At New York Hotels.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Exclusive Dispatch.] Mrs. M. Calhoun of Los Angeles is at the Astor; Mrs. A. Pearson is at the Morton; R. Eadie and J. E. Eadie are at the Hotel Des Moines. T. E. Richardson of San Diego is at the Cosmopolitan.

Questions of Law.

[This department is edited by J. C. Wells, author of "Res Adjudicata," "Questions of Law and Fact," "Separate Property of Married Women," "The Law of Evidence," etc. All questions of general public interest will be answered in this column. Others will be answered by mail, free of charge, if stamp is inclosed for reply.]

T. M. D. asks: Does New England cider come within the provisions of the Redlands prohibition ordinance? (Said ordinance reads as follows, 217, section 1, provided that "every person, who within the city of Redlands establishes or keeps a place where spirituous, vinous, malt or mixed liquors are sold, delivered, or given away, or who sells such liquors, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.") It being understood that cider is expressed from apples and may be sweet or hard, according to age. Is cider licensed by the United States government?

New England cider comes within the provision of the ordinance as a "spirituous" liquor whenever it becomes in any degree "hard." The government revenue laws use the word spirituous in such a sense, that it must be kept absolutely sweet it would not be included.

C. H. writes from Guanajuato, Mex.: Will you please tell me how to obtain a copyright for a title of a book which I expect to have soon in the press? I expect to have a fee for a copyright in cents, but have forgotten just where it is obtained, at the capital at Washington.

You must make your application for copyright to the Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C. This application does not need to be in any special form, but it must be in the name of the title page of the book, and a statement of your interest in the work, whether as author, publisher, or proprietor, when the book is published, two copies must be sent to the library. And this completes the copyright.

E. J. writes: A nephew of mine wishing to borrow \$1000 from another party asked me to write a letter to the effect that I would hold myself responsible for the debt. I wrote a note saying I would hold myself responsible for any money this person would give my nephew. I am now in a dilemma, but all parties concerned are supposed to understand that the amount was not to exceed \$1000. "After he received" this money, he went to the party who loaned it with the exception of a small amount which I shall pay as soon as possible. Will you please tell me whether I should give formal notice of my promissory note, as this person intends to use it as a sort of club over my nephew's head, as the money was used to get him out of a difficulty. In the mean time, if he borrows any more money from this party, can I be held responsible for the debt on account of the letter I wrote? I would hold myself responsible for an indefinite amount? Your liability is of course limited to the note already given, unless it extends beyond by express stipulation; and there is no further warrant unless your undertaking is renewed. And you cannot be held liable for a mere verbal promise in any case. The promise must be in a note or other writing. It would be better, however, to give formal notice that you will be held liable no longer. That may avoid trouble.

A. H. S. asks: Can they attack a married man's wages for a doctor's bill, and if so, how much can they take, and do they have to pay the cost of attachment?

One-half of a married man's wages can be taken for debts incurred for the support of the family, but not for medical attendance, which is regarded as a part. He would not be liable for the costs of garnishment. These would come off the debt.

M. A. M. inquires as follows: Myself and a partner own a mining prospect. A partner who is not working for the assessment work. He dug some holes and recorded the work done, but he did not make affidavit before a notary. If such is the case, will I have to pay him for my half of the work? Also, have we any legal right to the claim and any money filed on it again? It seems that he has not complied with the law, either as to the amount of assessment work or making a return with affidavit. You certainly are under no obligation to pay him anything for spoiling the business. It is also certain that you are not in a condition to retract the filing. But, if the assessment work can be completed and a proper return made before anyone who does file a claim on it, that will save it. The forfeiture cannot be enforced in such case, because the conditions are fulfilled substantially except as to time.

C. S. wants to know how he stands in relation to his neighbor across the street. He has a two hundred yard lot, and another man's place, and the public road is between us. I have a lot of chickens and they cross to his barley field, and he calls to me to keep them shut up or sell them. I want to know what trouble he can make me if I do not do so.

If your neighbor wants your hens, he must make his fence hen proof. If they have a bad habit of flying over the fence, he has a right to catch them and clip their wings if he can do so without killing or crippling them. The English law is to the effect that a neighbor who is not recognized in California, and as to hens, there is no provision for impounding them when doing damage, as there is in regard to cattle.

T. B. A partnership relation is subject to strict construction. Where one secures a right-of-way across the land of another for the purpose of constructing a water-ditch, and the same day, grants the owner of the land a certain interest on condition that he bear the proportionate expense, the transaction does not constitute a partnership between them, either in the ditch as a mere conduit, or in the water flowing through it so as to create a lien upon the land. The owner of the land has his proportion of the capital; nor does it constitute them tenants in common of the land traversed by the ditch, as the owner of the land has no right of filing a declaration of homestead thereon.

N. N. A.—An agreement without consideration to extend the time fixed for the payment of money due on a contract cannot be enforced. And even where it is stipulated beforehand upon the original consideration that an extension shall be given if needed, the payment or before the day named that he needs the extension in order to make the privilege available.

T. P. P.—A debtor who owes different obligations to the same creditor has the right to designate at the time of making a payment the debt to which he wishes it to be applied. If he fails to do so, the creditor makes a selection; or, if neither makes a special application, the court may make it in case of litigation, by the rules of law. A creditor who has a notice given by the debtor, the debtor may afterwards ratify the application by acquiescing in the selection.

And where payments are made generally to a party paying, one due to

Questions of Law.

himself, and the other due to a third person, for whom he has been acting as agent, no appropriation of such payment to either account is made by either party, the rule is that the payments will be applied ratably to both accounts.

T. P. R.—Where a sum of money has been paid upon consideration which has since failed, the law implies a promise to refund it.

N. O. A.—The law in California does not, I judge, prevail in other States to the same extent in regard to void assessments. It has been held that when an assessment is void on its face because made to one who does not own the property, and the true owner with a knowledge of the fact, but under a misapprehension or in ignorance of the law, pays the tax under protest, and to avoid the threatened sale of the property by the tax collector, it is to be deemed a voluntary payment, and he cannot recover back the money in a suit against the tax collector. According to this decision, it would be necessary for the owner to stand by and allow his property to be sold. And yet the general definition of the court would certainly include this case, namely, to constitute such compulsion of coercion as to render a payment involuntary, there must be some actual or threatened exercise of power possessed, or supposed to be possessed, by the party exacting or receiving the payment over the person or property of the party making the payment, from which the latter has no other means of immediate relief than by advancing the money.

The first of the parties making money under protest does not change the character of the transaction, or enable him to recover it back, unless the payment was under duress, coercion, or where undue advantage was taken of his situation. The object of protest is to take from the payment its voluntary character, and to serve to the party a right of action to recover back the money. But, where no such compulsion exists, no advantage is taken, there is no case for its interposition. If the payment is, indeed, voluntary, no language used on the occasion can change its character.

D. T. O.—It is not within the power of a legislature to enact a law punishing a physician who has been decided to be competent to practice. I paid it back to the party who conducted in advertising "unprofessional" conduct in certain diseases. There is a good deal of fooling in what is called "ethics" in the medical and legal profession.

T. K.—Possession of personal property is prima facie evidence of ownership. And this rule is uniform in all applications. The question of the ownership of a vessel is no exception to the rule.

GERMANS GOING, TOO.

Recruiting a Regiment of the Kaiser's Own. [New York Commercial-Advertiser:] "20 vorwärts, fix!"

Two lines of men sprang into their places in the ranks that stretched clear across the Twelfth Army. They were miserable looking lot of fellows, sloping shoulders, crooked backs, broad-hipped, bow-legged, shabby, dirty, unhappy, but they obeyed their drill with a will, and when they were lined up, they dressed in ranks to the right like trained soldiers, turned eyes front and were at attention eager to obey the commands of their officers.

The young man in charge of them was tall, straight and strapping. Across his cheek was a sword slash, a schmilch. He was a German, and an ex-corporal in the Prussian army, and an ex-corporal student of some German university. And the men before him were Germans, all of them.

"They don't understand English," he said, "so I have to give them instructions in German. But I speak in English and they soon catch on. They are good soldiers, make no mistake about that. They have all served in the old country and they will fight like the best of the Kaiser's troops. And you know how that is."

Lafayette Post is recruiting there. Among the thousands of men of all nations who go to the recruiting office of the Lafayette Post are many Germans that Lieut. Kennedy was assigned to the duty of organizing a company of them. The company was sworn in as a battalion, the battalion toward a regiment, and now "so far" there are 826 of these soldiers of the Emperor of Germany who are going to Cuba to fight the Spaniards for the United States.

Do you know where Cuba is?" the reporter asked of one of them. The fellow looked up with a faint smile, and said: "No."

He did not know and he did not care. Neither did he know what the war was about. From his vague replies it appeared, however, that he was going to Cuba because there was a war and he was a soldier; he was in a strange country without work, so he resumed his trade.

The rest was the business of his officers, whom he would follow like a dog. A thousand of his kind may be organized into a regiment, and a regiment of liberation will have a chance to see the sort of dull, inexorable fighting in Cuba that turned the nervous, effeminate Frenchman of Berlin into "a Paris" in a few weeks.

When the Germans had been drilled to march to American commands, they were sent to the recruiting office of the American officer in command, and listened with him to the applications:

"Major, I'm a discharged non-commissioned officer of the regular army, and I'm ready to volunteer. I got a commission. My training would make my services valuable to you, sir, and I am bored to death."

"Good evening, major," said a fresh voice. "I've got about twenty names of men, twelve certain and the rest pretty sure to join."

"Well, you're doing well. You'll have a company and your straps sure if you keep on."

Then the major edged away.

"That's one of the most persistent and least competent of them. Gad, I could raise an army of a million officers, I believe, quicker than the President can get his 125,000 men. I tell you it is a pleasure to see a German face come up with an application. The Kaiser wants to be a soldier, though he knows more about the business than 90 per cent of the militia officers here. He will succeed in getting commissions."

"It was just so in the war, I mean in the last war," said another veteran. "I was raised in an army of a million officers, and some of us paid dearly for our inexperience. But we were paid, and we were paid in other ways than death and disease; when our rawness and ineffectiveness were shown up, the regular officers snubbed us—oh, how they did humiliate the privates who were worse. These fresh kids will get it, too."

"Mein Herr, darf ich bitten?"

The interruption came from a German, the kind that sells potatoes and

Questions of Law.

himself, and the other due to a third person, for whom he has been acting as agent, no appropriation of such payment to either account is made by either party, the rule is that the payments will be applied



TALK about sport—in or out of doors—there is no such thing as these days. It is war, war, war, and athletes are thinking of how to get to the Philippines or Cuba, instead of calculating how they can win their next contest.

There was a handball match at the Athletic Club one morning last week, with players evenly matched, and a long and bitterly-contested score of games to settle. The players were in the midst of the first game, and were hard at it, when the Times whistle blew its call to "attention." In a second every handball player had fled the courts and, without waiting for the usual "rub down," were getting into their clothes in order to get up town and hear the news. That ended the handball match for the present, at least.

And so it goes in every line of sport. The Jeffries-Sharkey fight the other night couldn't hold the people at the bulletin boards when the war news came, although Jeffries is not only a Los Angeles boy, but a favorite here as well.

Courage continues in favor, and the dogs that a few months ago were green and soft, are doing some surprising work. The war excitement affects the attendance somewhat, but there is still a good crowd each Sunday to witness the races.

In "distants" and "trials" is quiet, and it will require more than local boxers to renew any interest in the sport. It is just as well, perhaps, that the admirers of the only art are being given a rest. Outside of the last contest between Thompson and Phillips, there has not been a bout worth mentioning for months. It is said an attempt will be made to give Jeffries a reception upon his return home next week. Those who are in favor of Jeffries are very much opposed to the project, believing it will result in failure, not because Jeffries is not liked, but because the public is not too much occupied with other matters.

Rifle and pistol shooting has taken on a boom. Almost every day squads of men go to this or that range for practice, and some good scores have been made. The shooting is not confined to young men, by any means. Gray-haired judges, lawyers, merchants, bankers, etc., who have not shot a gun in twenty years, are going to the ranges and trying to equal the scores they made in days gone by when a "bull's eye" at 200 yards was as easy to them as hitting the side of a house at twenty paces is today.

The proposed bicycle races seem to have been abandoned, "on account of the war." The military men are practicing what the civilians are adopting. The European governments for their bicycle corps, instead of training for fast miles and faster quarters. It is a good thing, too, for the wheel itself, especially that in vogue in the French bicyclists a new kind of wheel, in which a wheel may be put together without screwing down the main streets of the city.

Elsewhere will be found an account of the second annual interscholastic field day sports. This event winds up the athletic sports of the season for the students.

Courting.

Only a fair crowd gathered at Agricultural Park yesterday to witness the courting, but those who did attend were well repaid. The racing, with one exception, was excellent and the decisions satisfactory. The exception was in the race between Orpheum Lass and Corbett. The hare was short and nobody supposed that Judge Bradberry would allow the disqualification. He allowed the course, however, to be slipped. He was clearly a "flake," as Orpheum Lass outclassed Corbett in every way and in anything like a fair course can beat him and give him points.

Mistakes will happen, however, and there is no suspicion or charge of any job in the race—merely a matter of bad judgment.

The majority of the hares beat the hounds yesterday and made good their escape, whereas the ladies in the grand stand, who were not without voice in cheering the departing soldiers, expressed their satisfaction audibly.

The Romeo-Reliance race in the second ties also caused some feeling. It was a close race, 3 to 4 for the winners, and the judge was undoubtedly fair in his decision. It is almost impossible to count points from the grand stand, especially when, under the international rules, half points are allowed for wrenches, trips, etc. That good dog Ormonde did not run to form today, but he has a record behind him that carries him over one "off" Sunday. Oriental proved to be all that has been claimed for him. He is a wonderful dog and a derby winner, by and by, if nothing happens to him.

In the run-off the winners were Romeo, Stella, Doncaster, Van Brulle, Reliance, Queen J. Ormonde, Sam, John Mitchell, Oriental, Lady Wallace, Daisy C. A. B. C. Grazer, Corbett, Kitty Scott.

First ties, Romeo, 11; Stella, 24; Doncaster, 2; Van Brulle, 3; Reliance, 4; Queen T. 9; Ormonde, 6; Sam, 3; John Mitchell, 2; Oriental, 4; Lady Wallace, 14; Daisy C. 6; A. B. C. 2; Grazer, 3; Corbett, 2; Kitty Scott, 8.

Second ties, Reliance, 3; Van Brulle, 8; Sam, 7; Oriental, 5; Lady Wallace, 2; Grazer, 3; Kitty Scott, 1.

Third ties, Reliance, 4; Van Brulle, 7; Oriental, 6; Grazer, 3.

Final, Van Brulle, 6; Oriental, 8.

The money went as follows: Oriental, Van Brulle, second, Grazer, third, Reliance, Kitty Scott, Lady Wallace, Sam, Romeo.

Next Sunday there will be a twenty-four dog consolation stake for dogs that have never won one, two, three, and an eight-dog "crack-a-jack" stake.

Inter-scholastic Day.

The second annual interscholastic field day was held at Athletic Park Saturday afternoon. There was a large attendance of enthusiastic High School and Normal students. The various events were intensely interesting to the supporters of the different teams, and some of the records made were better than those secured in the intercollegiate field-day contest a week ago.

One of the pleasing features of the day was the large attendance of "Normal girls," who gave enthusiastic support to the Normal athletes. The schools represented were the Los

WORK OF CONGRESS.

WAR REVENUE BILL STILL UNCOMPLETED.

Will Probably Be Reported to the Senate on Wednesday With Many Amendments.

BOND CLAUSE MUCH DISCUSSED.

IT WILL PROBABLY BE ADOPTED BY THE SENATE.

House Will Adopt a Resolution for the Annexation of Hawaii and a Vote of Thanks to Admiral Dewey.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The expectation is that the War Revenue Bill will be received in the Senate from the Committee on Finance about Wednesday, but it may be delayed for a day or two beyond that date. The fact is that the committee has found so many changes considered desirable from a standpoint, that progress has necessarily been slow.

This has proved to be true without regard to party lines. The Republicans have suggested many more amendments to the bill than have the Democrats, and many of these suggested by them have been of such importance as to require careful attention and much time.

There are many matters yet requiring consideration, and until these shall have been voted upon in committee, it will be impossible to fix a day for reporting the bill. Whether the bill shall carry a provision for a new government loan on the bonds depends entirely upon Senator Jones of Nevada.

So far as it can be learned he has not yet made known his position in the committee, and old members profess to be ignorant of the subject. The understanding on the subject is that he will oppose the bond feature and that consequently when the bill is reported this provision will be eliminated and probably an authorization for the issue of greenbacks substitute for it.

Whatever the verdict of the committee on the bond clause, the bond question will form the basis of the Senate's consideration of the bill. This subject will in any event be debated at length in the Senate. It is generally conceded that even though the committee displaces the provision, the friends of the bond policy will be strong enough to restore it in the Senate.

The opponents of bonds hold that the strength of the provision is due to the fact that a state of war exists and they are hopeful that the war may come to a

close before it will be proposed to vote upon the bill. They do not indicate any purpose of holding the bill in the Senate with this purpose in view, but they now assert it to be their intention to debate the bill or at least to the time and extent necessary to present their views fully to the country.

The Republican amendments are directed to the improvements of the details of the bill, and to the elimination of many small items, and the insertion of others, which will bring more revenue. The Democratic members of the committee are generally assisting their Republican colleagues in this matter, and admit that the bill is being improved by the process, but they insist that as they have so far been engaged on Republican amendments that party should take the responsibility for the delay that has occurred.

It is said that one or two days more will be necessary to the perfection of the measure, according to the Republican plan. How much more time will be necessary for the Democratic suggestions cannot be foretold. It cannot, however, be very surprising if the bill should not be taken up for debate before the last day of the week.

In the mean time, the Senate will devote itself to miscellaneous questions. Monday will be devoted to the Post-office Appropriation Bill, and speeches will be made by Messrs. Faulkner, Butler, Pettigrew and others.

HOUSE FORECAST.

[ASSOCIATED PRESS NIGHT REPORT.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—No definite programme for House procedure during the present week is fixed. If the President shall send tomorrow a message to Congress reviewing the operations of the American fleet in Philippines' waters, and recommending a vote of thanks to Admiral Dewey, the House immediately will act upon it in response to the message. Then, until further developments arise, the House will devote the day to consideration of matters affecting the District of Columbia.

On Tuesday the Committee on Foreign Affairs probably will report a joint resolution providing for the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands. It will have the support of all the Republicans, and some Democrats of the committee, and furthermore, in view of what seems a recently-growing sentiment here favorable to a policy of colonization, its passage by the House this week without very strong resistance is likely.

The Volunteer Immune Bill, passed last week by the Senate, is upon the boards, and will be considered and passed during the week, though not without some opposition.

Very little progress has been made upon the appropriation bills now in conference, owing to the fact that Senator Allison, chairman of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, is also on the Senate Committee on Finance, and his attention is being monopolized by the latter committee, and consequently, final consideration upon the appropriation bills now in conference will be delayed until the Revenue Bill is reported.

Tsching-ta-jen, the new Chinese Ambassador to France, is a Catholic. He comes of a family that was converted two centuries ago by a Jesuit missionary, and has remained a Catholic ever since.

INTERESTING EXPERIENCE

Of an Iowa Lady Who Was Cured of Dyspepsia After Suffering for Twenty-five Years.

Mrs. Sarah A. Skeels, an estimable lady residing at Lynville, Jasper county, Iowa, was for twenty-five years a sufferer from dyspepsia, and her complete restoration to health is so remarkable that we present the facts in the case for the benefit of our readers, many of whom have doubtless suffered in the same manner, and will, therefore, be interested in learning how all stomach troubles may be avoided and cured. Mrs. Skeels says: I used only one package of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and I received such great and unexpected benefit that I wish to express my sincere gratitude. In fact, it has been six months since I took the medicine, and I have not had one particle of distress or difficulty since. And all this in the face of the fact that the best doctors I consulted told me my case was incurable, as I had suffered for twenty-five years. I want half a dozen packages to distribute among my friends here who are very anxious to try this remedy. Truly yours, MRS. SARAH A. SKEELS.

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A Dry Bath.

[Exchange:] A Scotchman was once advised to (take a shower bath). A friend explained to him how to fit up one by the use of a cistern and a colander, and Sandy accordingly set up one, and had the thing done at once. Subsequently, he was met by the friend who had given him the advice, and, being asked how he enjoyed the bath, he replied: "Man, it was fine! I liked it rale well, and kept myself quite dry, too." Being asked how he managed to take the shower and yet remain dry, he replied: "Dod, ye dinna surely think I was set afloat as to stand below the water without an umbrella!"

Tennyson is said to have received \$60,000 a year from the Macmillans during the last years of his life.

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10. The Sweetest Song.....L. Denza	11. American Liberty March.....S. G. Cook
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22. "Ben Bolt" Where's the Comedy.....F. Riet	21. In Voe Signo. Vineses. K. T. March.....H. M. Dow
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34. "Ben Bolt" Where's the Comedy.....F. Riet	27. Battle of Waterloo.....G. Anderson
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42. "Ben Bolt" Where's the Comedy.....F. Riet	31. March Winds Galop.....D. Mansfield
44. "Ben Bolt" Where's the Comedy.....F. Riet	32. Cleveland's Second Term March.....L. C. Niles
46. "Ben Bolt" Where's the Comedy.....F. Riet	33. Full of Ginger March.....W. Nutting
48. "Ben Bolt" Where's the Comedy.....F. Riet	34. Blue Bird Echo Waltz.....M. Horvath
50. "Ben Bolt" Where's the Comedy.....F. Riet	35. Greeting of Spring.....C. Schultze
52. "Ben Bolt" Where's the Comedy.....F. Riet	36. Memorial Day March.....L. Hewitt
54. "Ben Bolt" Where's the Comedy.....F. Riet	37. Twilight Echoes.....F. A. Jewell
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San Jacinto	*12:15 pm	*1:52 pm

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Excursion rates every day. Boyie Heights,
Lyly-street and Downey-avenue car lines pass
criminal stations.
S. B. HYNES, General Manager.

Pacific Coast Steamship Co.

steamers 34111 Rosa and Pomona leave Redondo at 11 A.M. and Port Los Angeles at 2:30 P.M. for San Fran-

19 26 27 31 June 4 and every fourth day thereafter. Leave Port Los Angeles at 8:00 A.M. and arrive at San Pedro at 10:00 P.M. NewPort. Apr. 25, 11, 18, 19 23 27, May 3, 9, 13, 17, 21, 25, June 2 and every fourth day thereafter. Leave San Pedro at 8:00 A.M. and arrive at Newport. Leave connect via Redondo beach at 10:00 A.M. and arrive at Redondo Hr. depot at 9:30 A.M. Leave connect via Port Los Angeles leave at 10:00 A.M. and arrive at steamers from bound.

The steamers Coos Bay and Homer leave San Pedro at 10:00 A.M. and arrive in Francisco via Ventura, Carpinteria, Santa Barbara, Goleta, Port Harford, San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, Santa Cruz, at 6:30 P.M. Apr. 14, 18, 21, 24, 31, May 5, 8, 11, 14, 18, 21, 24, June 1 and every fourth day thereafter.

Cars connect with steamers via San Pedro at 10:00 A.M. and arrive at Terminal R. depot at 8:10 P.M. For further information obtain folder.

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The Bark Hunter is built of white oak, copper fastened, and has lately been thoroughly overhauled and put in the finest condition. Reservations for passage and freight at lowest rates given on application. Low rate of insurance on the Hunter. Call or address,
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61 California Street, San Francisco.

COMPANY.
Los Angeles Depot, corner Grand avenue
and Jefferson street.
EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, MAY 1, 1924.
LEAVE REDONDO—
8 a.m., 11 a.m., 4:15 p.m.
Saturdays only, 6:30 p.m.
LEAVE LOS ANGELES—
9:30 a.m., 1:30 p.m., 5:30 p.m.
Saturdays only, 11:30 p.m.
Take Grand-avenue electric or Main-street
and Agricultural Park cars.



Oceanic S.S. Co
 S.S. ALAMEDA sails
 April 21 for Honolulu,
 Lu., Samoa, New
 Zealand, Australia.
 S. S. ZELANDIA
 sails May 4 for
 Honolulu only.
HUGH R. NICH,
 Agent.

